What Is Claimed Is:

1. A transmissive-type organic electroluminescent display device, comprising:

a substrate including sub-pixel regions thereon;

an array element in each sub-pixel area that includes thin film transistors;

a partition wall at a border portion between adjacent sub-pixel regions made of a transparent insulating material;

a first electrode made of a transparent conductive material in each sub-pixel region between adjacent partition walls;

an organic electroluminescent layer on the first electrode in each sub-pixel region between the adjacent partition walls;

a second electrode made of a transparent conductive material on the organic electroluminescent layer; and

a passivation layer covering the second electrode.

2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the organic electroluminescent layer is made of a high molecular material.

3. The device according to claim 1, wherein the partition wall forms an opening having a rectangular shape corresponding to the sub-pixel region.

4. The device according to claim 1, wherein the partition wall forms an opening having a circular shape corresponding to the sub-pixel region.

5. The device according to claim 4, wherein the organic electroluminescent layer is formed by an ink jet method.

6. The device according to claim 1, wherein the partition wall is formed only in a first direction at a border portion between adjacent sub-pixels.

7. The device according to claim 6, wherein the organic electroluminescent layer is formed by a roll coating method.

8. The device according to claim 1, wherein the organic electroluminescent layer is formed by one of an ink jet method, a roll coating method and a nozzle coating method.

9. The device according to claim 1, wherein the partition wall has a thickness within a range of about 1 μm to about 8 μm.

10. The device according to claim 1, wherein the partition wall is made of a transparent organic insulating material.

11. The device according to claim 1, wherein the first electrode is an anode electrode and the second electrode is a cathode electrode, wherein the second electrode includes a metallic thin film having a low work function contacting the organic electroluminescent layer.

12. The device according to claim 11, wherein the metallic thin film includes at least one of aluminum, calcium, magnesium, lithium fluoride and alkali metals.

13. The device according to claim 1, wherein the transparent conductive material for one of the first and second electrodes includes at least one selected from indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide and indium tin zinc oxide.

14. A transmissive-type organic electroluminescent display device, comprising:

a substrate including sub-pixel regions;

a first electrode made of a first transparent conductive material;

a partition wall made of a transparent insulating material at a border portion between adjacent sub-pixel regions;

an organic electroluminescent layer in each sub-pixel region between adjacent partition walls; and

a second electrode made of a second transparent conductive material on the organic electroluminescent layer between the adjacent partition walls.

15. The device according to claim 14, wherein the first and second transparent conductive materials includes at least one of indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide and indium tin zinc oxide.

16. A method of fabricating a transmissive-type organic electroluminescent device, comprising:

forming array elements having thin film transistors in sub-pixel regions of a substrate;

forming a partition wall at a border portion between adjacent sub-pixel regions, the partition wall being made of a transparent insulating material;

forming a first electrode in each sub-pixel region between adjacent partition walls, the first electrode being made of a first transparent conductive material;

forming an organic electroluminescent layer on the first electrode between the adjacent partition walls, the organic electroluminescent layer being made of a high molecular material;

forming a second electrode on the entire substrate including the organic electroluminescent layer, the second electrode being made of a second transparent conductive material; and

encapsulating the substrate including the second electrode by forming a passivation layer thereon.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein forming the organic electroluminescent layer includes using one of an ink jet method, a roll coating method and a nozzle coating method.

18. The method according to claim 16, wherein the transparent insulating material is an organic insulating material.

19. The method according to claim 16, wherein the first and second transparent conductive materials includes at least one of indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide and indium tin zinc oxide.